

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

and

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

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said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

said anterior and posterior biasing elements being springlike and biasing said viewing elements apart such that, in the absence of external forces, said anterior and posterior viewing elements are at maximum separation;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second spaced attachment locations, each of the first and second attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex.

2. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said first and second anterior translation members extend from respective sides of said anterior viewing element.

3. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 2, wherein said first and second posterior translation members extend from respective sides of said posterior viewing element.

4. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said first and second anterior translation members extend from respective opposite sides of said anterior viewing element.

5. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 4, wherein said first and second posterior translation members extend from respective opposite sides of said posterior viewing element.

6. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:~~

~~an anterior portion comprising:~~

~~an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;~~

~~an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;~~

~~a posterior portion comprising:~~

~~a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;~~

~~a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;~~

~~said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;~~

~~wherein each of said translation members is attached to one of said viewing elements at at least one attachment location, all of the attachment locations being significantly further away from the apices than the peripheries of the viewing elements are from the apices;~~

The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said first and second anterior translation members comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:~~

~~an anterior portion comprising:~~

~~an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;~~

~~an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;~~

~~a posterior portion comprising:~~

~~a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;~~

~~a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;~~

~~said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;~~

~~wherein each of said translation members is attached to one of said viewing elements at at least one attachment location, all of the attachment locations being significantly further away from the apices than the peripheries of the viewing elements are from the apices;~~

The lens of claim 1, wherein said first anterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations, said attachment locations of said left and right arms of said first anterior translation member being located equidistant from said first apex.

8. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 7, wherein said second anterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at

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corresponding attachment locations, said attachment locations of said left and right arms of said second anterior translation member being located equidistant from said second apex.

9. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 8, wherein said attachment location of said left arm of said first anterior translation member is spaced from said attachment location of said left arm of said second anterior translation member about the periphery of said anterior viewing element.

10. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 9, wherein said attachment location of said right arm of said first anterior translation member is spaced from said attachment location of said right arm of said second anterior translation member about the periphery of said anterior viewing element.

11. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 8, wherein:

said lens includes an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens; and

said first and second apices are situated equidistant from said optical axis of said lens and are arranged 180 degrees apart from each other about said optical axis of said lens.

12. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second anterior translation members has an outer surface which is substantially flat.

13. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second anterior translation members has an outer surface which is generally convex.

14. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second posterior translation members has an outer surface which is substantially flat.

15. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second posterior translation members has an outer surface which is generally convex.

16. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) ~~The lens of Claim 1, further comprising:~~ An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second spaced attachment locations, each of the first and second attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex;

a first anterior abutment connected to said first anterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a second anterior abutment connected to said second anterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a first posterior abutment connected to said first posterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a second posterior abutment connected to said second posterior translation member remote from said posterior viewing element;

wherein said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment are in abutting relation and said second anterior abutment and said second posterior abutment are in abutting relation.

17. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 16, wherein:

said first anterior abutment further comprises first anterior engagement members;

said first posterior abutment further comprises first posterior engagement members;

wherein the first anterior engagement members and the first posterior engagement members match so as to facilitate alignment and assembly of said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment.

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Cont 18. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 16, wherein said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment are hingedly connected.

19. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 16, wherein said anterior abutments and said posterior abutments are curled.

20. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein:

said viewing elements having a range of motion that includes an accommodated and an unaccommodated position; and

said lens further comprises first and second biasers located near said first and second apices, respectively, and configured to bias said viewing elements toward one of said accommodated position and said unaccommodated position.

21. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 20, wherein at least one of the biasers is a U-shaped spring member located adjacent to one of said apices.

22. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

and

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second spaced attachment locations, each of the first and second attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex;~~The lens of Claim 20,~~

wherein said viewing elements having a range of motion that includes an accommodated and an unaccommodated position;

wherein said lens further comprises first and second biasers located near said first and second apices, respectively, and configured to bias said viewing elements toward one of said accommodated position and said unaccommodated position.

wherein at least one of the biasers is a longitudinal-compression spring spanning one of said apices and interconnecting the anterior biasing element and the posterior biasing element.

23. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at third and fourth spaced attachment locations, each of the third and fourth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the second apex.

24. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 23, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at fifth and sixth spaced attachment locations, each of the fifth and sixth attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the first apex.

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25. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 24, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at seventh and eighth spaced attachment locations, each of the seventh and eighth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the second apex.

26. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said first anterior translation member, said second anterior translation member, said first posterior translation member and said second posterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm, both of said arms connected to the same one of said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

27-46. (CANCELLED)

47. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:



an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

and

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first and second anterior translation members are curved and the curvature of said first and second anterior translation members changes as the separation between said viewing elements changes;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second spaced attachment locations, each of the first and second attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex.

48. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least one of said first and second anterior translation members comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

49. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein said first anterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations, said attachment locations of said left and right arms of said first anterior translation member being located equidistant from said first apex.

50. (NEW) The lens of Claim 49, wherein said second anterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations, said attachment locations of said left and right arms of said second anterior translation member being located equidistant from said second apex.

51. (NEW) The lens of Claim 50, wherein said attachment location of said left arm of said first anterior translation member is spaced from said attachment location of said left arm of said second anterior translation member about the periphery of said anterior viewing element.

52. (NEW) The lens of Claim 51, wherein said attachment location of said right arm of said first anterior translation member is spaced from said attachment location of said right arm of said second anterior translation member about the periphery of said anterior viewing element.

53. (NEW) The lens of Claim 49, wherein:

said lens includes an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens; and

said first and second apices are situated equidistant from said optical axis of said lens and are arranged 180 degrees apart from each other about said optical axis of said lens.

54. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second anterior translation members has an outer surface which is substantially flat.

55. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second anterior translation members has an outer surface which is generally convex.

56. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second posterior translation members has an outer surface which is substantially flat.

57. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least a portion of at least one of said first and second posterior translation members has an outer surface which is generally convex.

58. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, further comprising:

a first anterior abutment connected to said first anterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a second anterior abutment connected to said second anterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a first posterior abutment connected to said first posterior translation member remote from said anterior viewing element;

a second posterior abutment connected to said second posterior translation member remote from said posterior viewing element;

wherein said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment are in abutting relation and said second anterior abutment and said second posterior abutment are in abutting relation.

59. (NEW)The lens of Claim 58, wherein:

said first anterior abutment further comprises first anterior engagement members;

said first posterior abutment further comprises first posterior engagement members; and

the first anterior engagement members and the first posterior engagement members match so as to facilitate alignment and assembly of said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment.

60. (NEW)The lens of Claim 58, wherein said first anterior abutment and said first posterior abutment are hingedly connected.

61. (NEW)The lens of Claim 58, wherein said anterior abutments and said posterior abutments are curled.

62. (NEW)The lens of Claim 47, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at third and fourth spaced attachment locations, each of the third and fourth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the second apex.

63. (NEW) The lens of Claim 62, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at fifth and sixth spaced attachment locations, each of the fifth and sixth attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the first apex.

64. (NEW) The lens of Claim 63, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at seventh and eighth spaced attachment locations, each of the seventh and eighth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the second apex.

65. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein at least one of said first anterior translation member, said second anterior translation member, said first posterior translation member and said second posterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm, both of said arms connected to the same one of said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

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Cen 66. (NEW) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element by virtue of said first anterior translation member and said anterior viewing element being formed from the same piece of material.

67. (NEW) The lens of Claim 16, wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element by virtue of said first anterior translation member and said anterior viewing element being formed from the same piece of material.

68. (NEW) The lens of Claim 22, wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element by virtue of said first anterior translation member and said anterior viewing element being formed from the same piece of material.

69. (NEW) The lens of Claim 47, wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element by virtue of said first anterior translation member and said anterior viewing element being formed from the same piece of material.